

## WALSH DEFENDS AS PANACEA HIS TAX ON WEALTH

Would Divide Gains More  
Evenly and Alleviate  
Present Injustice.

## CHARITY AND CRIME BOTH SOUL KILLING

Government Insurance, Better  
Schools and Road Building  
Part of His Plan.

(The Tribune's Special.)  
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—One man works at backbreaking toil all week and when Saturday night comes he finds that he has not enough to buy the sheer necessities of life for his wife and children. Another man, who never did a stroke of productive work in his life, idles in luxuries all week while his inherited income piles up so fast he can't dissipate it.

It is this picture of human contrasts that Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, who gave his views on the commission's recommendations here to-day, had always in mind when he indorsed the plan for confabulating huge fortunes and applying them to public welfare.

The rich, who compose about 2 per cent of the population, Mr. Walsh said, have 60 per cent of the country's wealth. The middle class, or 38 per cent of the people, have about 35 per cent, while the poor, who make up 65 per cent of the inhabitants, have only about 5 per cent of the wealth.

"These figures show," he said, "that with a reasonably equitable division of wealth the entire population should occupy the position of comfort and security which we characterize as 'middle class.' Even these figures do not show the extent to which the actual concentration has gone. The largest private fortune in the United States, estimated at \$1,000,000,000, is equivalent to the aggregate wealth of 2,600,000 of the people classed as poor."

**Plan Would Go Far.**  
Whether his plan would bring about the desired result, Mr. Walsh could not be positive. But he is convinced that the commission's main plan would go far toward distributing the wealth of the country among those who should participate in the proceeds of their work.

"The highest priced skilled workers," he said, "such as railroad engineers, get from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, but on the side of these few well paid occupations wages are very low. Between a third and fourth of the male factory workers get less than \$10 a week, and about half the women workers get less than \$8."

"At the other end we massed fortunes piling up so fast their owners, who never earned them, cannot spend them. This, with unemployment and the demand for opportunity to earn a living, is a prime cause of the burning sentiment and the rising feeling of unrest among the workers."

"While unjust distribution of wealth is a matter of degree, unemployment is an absolute actuality from which there is no relief but soul-killing crime and soul-killing charity. The need to secure a decent livelihood is indeed a hardship, but to be unable to get work on any terms whatever, is a position of black despair."

"During a normal year, he continued, hundreds of thousands of men are unable to get work largely because of the unequal distribution of income. It leaves the great masses of the people unable to purchase products which they create, while a few have such a superfluity they cannot normally consume it," he said. "The basic necessities supply work only four-fifths of the time, and then the people are able to provide for themselves the products of those industries."

"Many basic industries, for instance mining and steel corporations, for instance, pay in scrip, provide tenement houses for their employees, and when the company's price for all this is deducted from the worker's pay little or nothing remains."

**Unrest Is Widespread.**  
"The conviction that the wealth of the country and the income produced by it is distributed without regard to justice is as widespread as it is deep seated. It is found among all classes of workers. The day laborer at the end of the week is backbreaking toil, that he has less than enough to feed his family is only resentful that others who have no nothing live in ease."

"At the bottom, there is a fundamental, controlling ideal—that some should be received for service and for service only. In fact, there is such a relation, and he who serves is not at all as they receive service. Mr. Walsh declared, lies in the denial of less to land and natural resources—in when they are unused or non-productive, except at a price and under conditions which are practically prohibitive. The land laws are a failure, said; they lead to nothing but lies, lying and stealing, while the people left."

Mr. Walsh said that the commission had been advised by counsel that the inheritance tax was an inheritance tax on an estate above a million dollars perfectly legal. During the Civil War and in 1898, he asserted, such graded inheritance taxes were enacted and were sustained by the Supreme Court, which held that inheritance tax was not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution.

**Inheritance Tax a Remedy.**  
I am aware that similar taxes are in various states, but the commission with such state taxes seems to have presented little difficulty during the period in which the tax of 1898 in effect. Under any circumstances, the matter could be readily solved by having the Federal government collect the entire tax and a part to the states on an apportionment basis. There is no legislation which could be passed by Congress immediately and ultimately effective which would be more salutary than would more greatly assist in the existing spirit of un-

## Fatherland's Champion Yields; George Sylvester Viereck to Wed



George Sylvester Viereck and Miss Margaret E. Hein.

## Poet and Editor Plans Honeymoon Trip to Germany, Declaring That War Will Be Ended Before This Year Closes—Fiancee Expert in Food for Poets.

George Sylvester Viereck, who has been guiding the policy of "The Fatherland," "The International" and other publications, is about to resign his bachelor independence. After thirty-one years of the simple, single life he will resign himself to the management of Miss Margaret E. Hein, daughter of Max R. Hein, of 202 Riverside Drive.

The wedding will take place September 30 at the Plaza Hotel. The best circles of German-American society, as well as many luminaries of the artistic and literary world, will be represented. The bridegroom's parents will come from Berlin to be present at the wedding, which is the culmination of a love match which started almost sixteen years ago.

At his office, at 1125 Broadway, yesterday Mr. Viereck admitted the report about his impending marriage was true. "It took me sixteen years to decide," he said. "And Miss Hein has had fifteen years to make up her mind. We are finally agreed on the subject."

In answer to a question as to the literary accomplishments of the future Mrs. Viereck, he replied: "She is a better cook than a writer and a better companion than an editor. Still she will express her views on feminine and domestic questions in 'The International' and perhaps add some patriotism to 'The Fatherland.'"

could insure himself against loss of wages by sickness. An exhaustive study of this question shows that there are about thirty million wage-earners in the United States who lose on an average nine days a year through sickness, at an average of \$2 a day. The wage loss from this source is over \$500,000,000.

**Government Insurance Preferable.**  
"Governmental sickness insurance is preferable, because it is more democratic and because the overhead charge would be less, there would be higher efficiency in administration and it would be secured at less cost."

"European experience has proved the superiority of government insurance over private insurance. Several European countries have government insurance exclusively."

"The workers could pay 50 per cent of the cost of the insurance, the employer 40 per cent and the government the other 10 per cent. The money could be taken each week from the workers' pay and collected by the government from employers."

"A government system of this kind would bring down the cost of insurance enormously to the workers, and it would mean a saving to them, which they could use for some other purpose."

Mr. Walsh also laid great stress on the advantages of government road building. Highways, he said, should be built under government supervision and at government expense from one end of the country to the other.

"This would not only improve transportation facilities and the value of the storm center, through which the roads would pass," he asserted, "but would give work to hundreds of thousands of persons who to-day are idle because there is no work for them. They would be paid a wage sufficient to give them a living. This would assist in making wages generally higher, because laborers would be scarcer and work more plentiful."

For the same reasons, he believes that the funds realized by the government from the confiscation of vast fortunes should be applied to forest conservation and to the irrigation projects which should be carried out on a much larger scale than at present.

**O'LOUGHLIN LOSES SUPPORT**  
Brooklyn Hearst Forces Turning Against McCooey Ticket.  
Register E. T. O'Loughlin, who is the storm center of Brooklyn politics since his annexation by Boss McCooey, has suddenly lost control of the Brooklyn branch of Hearst's Independence League, of which he was for three years head. The majority of the Hearst district leaders have decided to oppose any plan to support McCooey's ticket.

It was rumored yesterday that should McCooey discover any flaw in O'Loughlin's ability to deliver the Hearst "zounds" the boss will tote out another candidate for Register at the primaries, and O'Loughlin, who lost the Republican nomination for Mayor last year, will be cast off.

**POLICE TO EXHIBIT SKILL**  
Platoon to Drill at Empire City Track on Labor Day.  
Yonkers will see an exhibition drill by a platoon of New York mounted police on Labor Day at the fair at the Empire City track.

## ROW OVER WAGE BILL MARKS END OF CONVENTION

Session in Pandemonium  
as "Al" Smith Tries to Get  
Vote on Measure.

## BILL OF RIGHTS SLASHED TO BITS

Most Important Provisions Are  
Stricken Out—No Appeal for  
Disbarred Lawyers.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
Albany, Sept. 4.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock to-night in the midst of a row. The fight was over the refusal of the convention to vote on Assemblyman "Al" Smith's minimum wage proposal. Smith, with his aide partner, Senator Robert F. Wagner, clamored for a vote. George W. Wickersham, the floor leader, objected to it, on the ground that the convention had decided earlier in the day to adjourn at 7 o'clock and that the vote would take until after that time.

The Smith-Wagner faction got on its feet, protesting. It was joined by William Barnes, who moved to strike out the enacting clause. The Root-Wickersham-Parsons crowd was too much for the Barnes-Smith-Wagner faction, however. Mr. Wickersham moved that the convention, which was in committee of the whole, rise and report progress. This was met with howls from the opposition, but the Wickersham motion prevailed.

A few minutes later, with Senator Root in the chair, the convention was again in session. Then the final vote was taken on the bill of rights. While the vote was in progress "Al" Smith arose and declared that the roll was purposely being called slowly to prevent any further motions to get his proposal again before the convention. Only three delegates voted against the bill of rights—James H. Dahm, of Brooklyn; George L. Boeckes, of Oneonta, and Thomas V. O'Connor, of Buffalo.

**Convention in Pandemonium.**  
After this vote had been taken Mr. Barnes moved that the convention return to the Smith proposal and vote on his motion to strike out the enacting clause. Herbert Parsons asked that the Barnes motion be laid on the table. Immediately twenty or more delegates were on their feet asking to be heard. The convention was in pandemonium.

While Mr. Viereck raised his voice above the din and shouted: "I move we adjourn!" Senator Wagner jumped up and cried that this was unfair. "This verges on the disgraceful!" he declared. "Let us not be cowardly. Let us face this question."

Mr. Wickersham pressed his motion. Senator Root ruled that the only motion in order was Mr. Wickersham's. He put the question: By a thundersous viva voce vote the motion to adjourn was carried.

The first bill taken up to-day was the proposal to increase the Governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$20,000, to take effect January 1, 1917, instead of January 1, 1916, at the request of Governor Whitman.

When the debate on the bill of rights was resumed almost every important provision in it was stricken out. Last night the provision advocated by the labor unions, prohibiting civilians from being tried by military tribunals while civil courts were in session, was stricken out. The first provision eliminated to-day was the Bett's proposal permitting a jury to murder trial by hanging, a verdict of death or life imprisonment. Then the proposition advocated by Francis Lynde Stetson, forbidding imprisonment in private institutions, was stricken out. Civil actions except for damages for person or property, or for domestic servants' wages, was stricken out.

The first real fight on the bill came when Section 6 was reached. It was claimed that what was apparently merely a right extended to all persons convicted of crime to appeal was in fact a right to appeal to a jury of laymen. The first real fight on the bill came when Section 6 was reached. It was claimed that what was apparently merely a right extended to all persons convicted of crime to appeal was in fact a right to appeal to a jury of laymen.

**SAILOR MARKSMEN BEST**  
Rhode Island Jackies Outshoot All Others on Range.  
Walden, Mass., Sept. 4.—A squad from the battleship Rhode Island outshot all competitors in the 9th infantry match, one of the features of the last day of the New England Rifle Association's tournament to-day. Their total for 300 yards at rapid fire and 500 yards slow fire was 645, nine points better than the 10th Company of Marines.

The 1st Corps of Cadets carried off first honors for the prize offered by the organization and open to competition for any military organization in New England. Their total for 200 yards, rapid fire, and 600 yards, slow fire, was 565.

The individual consolation prize for the week's shooting was won by Lieutenant S. M. Wise, of the Massachusetts militia. The Governor Walsh Trophy was won by Private R. J. J. Thomsen, of the United States Marine Corps, with a total of 144.

**FOR PRESSURE ON CONGRESS**  
Ex-Navy Secretary Urges Public Sentiment for Defence.  
"Unless the members of Congress feel the pressure of public sentiment, the necessary reforms to bring about efficiency and preparedness will not be inaugurated."

This statement was made yesterday by former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, through the American Defence Society, of 303 Fifth Avenue. In his statement Mr. Meyer points out it is of the utmost importance that public sentiment be educated and aroused to the need of an adequate army and navy.

"It devolves upon Congress to decide the amount that shall be expended for the army and navy, but the details of expenditure should be left to a military board of experts, subject to the supervision of the Secretary. In this way full military value of money expended can be obtained."

## 34 AMENDMENTS GO BEFORE PEOPLE

Continued from page 1

lic works, health, agriculture, charities and correction, banking, insurance, labor and industry, education, public utilities, conservation and civil service. The proposal makes the Governor the responsible head of the state government by giving him power to name and remove the heads of all the departments, except law and finance. The consent of the Senate is not required.

The short ballot amendment, with the Austin proposal abolishing the emergency message, makes the Governor independent of the Legislature. Now he must depend on the Senate to confirm his important appointments. The log-rolling legislators, who have jammed through many a pork barrel bill in the closing hours of the Legislature with the aid of an emergency message wrung from a Governor, cannot, if the work of the convention is ratified by the people, resort to this time-honored abuse of the executive power. The Austin proposal also provides that all bills must be on the desks of members in printed form at least three days before passage.

**Budgets Originate with Governor.**  
Next to the short ballot the Stimson executive budget proposal is the most important affecting state government. This amendment, which substitutes the English method of state finance for the existing one, provides that all budgets shall originate with the Governor. At present the budget has its inception in the Legislature.

The budget is to be prepared from estimates of the various state departments, made by their chiefs. These estimates, after being submitted to the Governor at a public hearing, are presented to the Legislature, which may not increase them. The Governor, however, may, before the Legislature takes final action on the budget, amend it as he sees fit. The Governor, Controller, Attorney General and the heads of other departments may appear before the Legislature to answer questions relating to the items in the budget.

A measure comparable to this is the bill substituting serial bonds for the present long term bonds for all public works and improvements. The proposed method is popularly known as the "pay-as-you-go" plan. The bill, it is claimed, will save the state millions of dollars. The proposal of the judiciary committee, of which Mr. Wickersham is chairman, is practically a new article. It simplifies civil practice and aims to end some of the law's delays. It prevents legislative tinkering with the

Civil Code, a source of profit to certain members of the Legislature. It calls on the Legislature to adopt the brief and simple civil practice act embodied in the report of the statutory consolidation board.

**Judicial Changes in New York City.**  
The court of general sessions of New York county is extended to the five boroughs, and the present county courts in the city are abolished. The measure makes the city court, now limited to Manhattan, city-wide. It gives the Legislature power to make the city magistrates of New York City elective. They are now appointed by the Mayor. It provides that the court of appeals shall sit in two terms. This is to relieve congestion. It creates an appellate term in the first and second departments. Additional judges are provided for three courts of appeals in New York City. The right of appeal is circumscribed, the court of claims constitutionalized, and provision made for the appointment of Supreme Court commissioners.

The last proposal creating a constitutional commission of nine, patterned after the State Board of Regents, and the Low proposal, providing for home rule cities, are the next important measures passed by the convention.

While the Low proposal is not the broad grant of power to municipalities demanded by the fifty-one cities of the state, it has merit with the approval of many civic organizations. Like nearly all the other measures, it was the result of compromise. It gives the Legislature power to veto all charters or amendments thereto made by the cities any time before July 1 of the year in which they are adopted. The Legislature's failure to act within the specified time is equivalent to its indorsement of the measure.

**Suffragists Receive Recognition.**  
The women suffragists received recognition at the hands of the convention when it passed a proposal providing that the vote for women amendment adopted by the last Legislature, which is to be voted on in November, shall take effect notwithstanding any amendments offered by this convention.

Other important proposals passed by the convention were as follows: The tax article, granting to the Legislature the right to provide for the review, supervision and equalization of taxes, and for the assessment by the state authorities of all property of public service corporations; providing for extension of the power of the State Tax Commission to the supervision of local assessments; forbidding tax exemptions except by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Assembly and Senate.

The reapportionment bill, which, in the opinion of experts, by its continuance of the limitation of New York City representation, will prevent New York City from controlling the Legislature, regardless of its size.

The canal bill, allowing the disposal of surplus water of the canals and of any waters impounded by the construction of state reservoirs.

A bill increasing the Governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

A bill increasing the salaries of legislators from \$1,500 to \$2,500 and allowing them railroad expenses.

A bill granting the Legislature the right to prohibit manufacturing in tenements.

A bill permitting the Legislature to extend the benefit of the workmen's compensation law to victims of occupational diseases.

**Registration Period Set Back.**  
A bill setting back the registration period five days and allowing laws to be enacted for the registration, in the months of June, July, August, September and October, of travelling salesmen and others whose vocations keep them out of the state on the regular registration days.

A bill granting the Legislature, on its own motion, to convene for the review of the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, and allowing the Assembly, on its own motion, to convene for the purposes of impeachment.

A bill abolishing the peace courts of the various tribes and placing Indians under the same judicial supervision as all other races.

A bill constitutionalizing the State Commission in Lunacy available for state roads a surplus of \$2,700,000, raised by the sale of highway bonds in 1912.

A bill empowering the Legislature to establish different forms of government for counties outside of New York City, no local or special laws affecting these counties to be enacted except on the request of their governing bodies.

A bill empowering the Legislature to pass laws providing for the issuance of serial bonds on public works by cities, counties, towns and villages.

A bill providing for the daily printing of the debates in the Legislature.

A bill providing that the line of succession to the governorship shall be: lieutenant governor, president pro tempore of the Senate, speaker of the Assembly.

A bill prohibiting the granting of extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

**Alimony Club Sorrows**  
as Ludlow St. Jail Sticks  
A half dozen members of the Alimony Club were in the courtyard of Ludlow Street Jail when the news was conveyed to the famous institution that the Constitutional Convention had voted not to abolish it. Immediately the handball game was stopped, the members wishing to hear the details and also to express themselves on the vote, which, by the way, stood 69 to 50.

"So far as I am personally concerned," said an alimonyer who will depart from the jail next week after serving six months, "it really does not affect me. I have been in six months and my ex-wife can't touch me again. But our fellowmen who follow me here, I am sorry for them."

There was another member who had more to worry about. He has been committed for three months for being negligent in the matter of paying his wife \$25 a week, pending the trial of her suit for a separation. The result in Albany might make quite a difference to him. He was committed for disobeying an order for temporary alimony, her husband can be again committed for contempt for failure to obey the second order.

"Three months now," ruminated this husband, "and may be six months later. That will make nine months. Say, who are those sixty-nine hardshells that are voting us down? Don't know. Of course you don't. They wouldn't want their names known. They are enemies of their fellowmen. I would be glad if they all suffragized and bachelored. They are all suffering physically in this place. The food is good and all that, but the principle is all wrong. They don't even bother to find out whether a fellow can pay his wife the alimony the court orders him to pay. Twenty-five a week," says the court. Then, if you haven't got it, bang, the Sheriff gets you, and in you go for three or six months. And if you steal the money to pay the wife alimony you get longer than that."

"On the other hand, while a man is in jail he certainly cannot earn anything to pay alimony, even if he does save by not having any expenses for food and lodging."

The proposition defeated by the Constitutional Convention was to abolish imprisonment for debt, except on judgment for a penalty, for willful injuries to persons or property or for domestic servants' wages. The passage of this amendment, of course, would have exempted men who fail to obey the order of the court for the payment of alimony. In fact, they constitute the larger number of those committed for what is legally known as contempt of court.

This process is often abused in cases of persons against whom judgments have been given for debts of various kinds, the judgment creditor causing the arrest of the judgment debtor in an effort to squeeze the amount of the judgment out of him. Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel to the Sheriff, strongly advocated the abolition of the debtors' jail.

**Held in Dance Hall Killing.**  
Charles Mux, twenty, and Edward Duffy, twenty-four, of 112 Grand Street, Maspeth, were yesterday held without bail by Magistrate Steers, in the Williamsburg Court, charged with homicide in causing the death of Stephen Curran, a watchman, recently killed in a dance hall row.

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**Tailored Suits, Afternoon, Street and Evening Dresses; Traveling, Semi-Dress and Evening Coats and Wraps**

Which are now being shown in the Ready-to-Wear Sections on the Third Floor, in a splendid variety of designs, materials and colorings. The assortments are receiving daily augmentations which lend added interest to a stock which is representative of the best fashion authorities of Europe and America.

The following entirely new models offer very special values for **TUESDAY**:

**Women's Smart Tailored Suits,**

at \$25.00, 34.50, 39.50 and 42.50

**Women's Attractive Street Dresses,**

at \$19.75, 27.50, 35.00 and 39.50

**Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses,**

at \$27.50, 32.50, 37.50 and 49.50

**Women's Street, Motor and Evening Coats**

at \$19.50, 24.50, 29.50 and 35.00

## Trimmed Millinery

Autumn Millinery is now being displayed in the Third Floor Salons in assortments that are quite complete, affording a most satisfactory selection from both imported and original creations, in models for all types and for every occasion, at prices that cannot fail to attract.

Special attention is directed to the large assortment of desirable

**Trimmed Hats at \$15**

of which we are making a feature this season. The smartest materials have been adopted in these models.

## Furs and Fur Garments

The initial presentation on the Third Floor, Tuesday, of Imported and American Furs, correctly interpreting the vogue for the ensuing season in

## WOMEN'S HIGH QUALITY COATS

Of Ermine, Broadtail, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Kolinsky, Raccoon, Natural and Sable Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Hamster and Beaver.

## RELIABLE FUR SCARVES AND MUFFS

Of Natural Silver, Cross and Red Fox; also Dyed Gray and Taupe Fox; Beaver, Skunk, Hudson Seal, Caracul and Peau de Fau, at Very Moderate Prices.

## Animal Floor Rugs and Motor Robes

In a splendid variety of desirable skins.

## The Glove Department

New importations of the celebrated Alexandre, Lupin and Babbette Kid Gloves, in the correct styles and shades for evening and street wear, which are being shown with the most popular grades of American-made gloves at moderate prices.

Very Special for **TUESDAY**:

**Women's Washable**

**Doeskin Leather Gloves**

One-clasp, full pique sewn, Paris point backs; white or natural.

Value \$1.00 pair, at 75c

For Wednesday, Sept. 8th, highly important sales are now being prepared

of desirable articles usually required for refurbishing at this season, such as

Blankets and Comfortables, Linen and Muslin Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, China, Glassware, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac, offering exceptional price advantages.

For details of these noteworthy events see Tuesday's evening newspapers, in which full particulars will be stated.

## Novelty Dress Silks

Are now being displayed on the Second Floor, in a choice selection of imported weaves, employed by the leading Parisian fashion exponents.

Included are Tinsel Effects on Chiffon, Satin and Taffeta grounds; Broche Frisette and Frisette Velvet Stripes; Velours Quadrille and Plaids; Taffetas Pekin Velvet, Printed Chiffons in allover and bordered effects; Pekin Pompadour and Reps Satin Stripes.

**Out-of-Town Dressmakers and Merchants are invited to inspect these highly interesting exhibits**

## The Dress Goods Sections

Now have ready for inspection on the Second Floor, a most complete line of

Plain and Novelty Woolen Dress Fabrics for the Autumn and Winter Seasons, including English and Scotch Tweeds and Mannish effects in stripes, plaids and mixtures; Vicunas and Cachmere Velours, Peau de Sours, Whipcords, Velour de Laine, Satin Finish Gabardines and the new Lizard Cloth in the new colorings.